mer of 1919, Kolchak was forced to retreat behind the Urals. Amid revolts of workers, peasants, and his own regiments, he fell back along the Trans-Siberian Railroad. In November, the Czechs refused to support him, and early in 1920 they turned him in to the military revolutionary—non-Communist—committee of Irkutsk workers, who shot him after a trial.

There was a tragic similarity between the fates of Kolchak and Kornilov. While both believed they were fighting Communism, Kornilov actually paved Lenin's way to power and Kolchak broke the people's revolt against the Communist yoke.

GEORGIA AFTER THE END OF WORLD WAR I

News of the Allied victory reached us suddenly in Tiflis. We knew of the failure of Ludendorff's offensive in the summer of 1918 and the success of the French counteroffensive on the Marne. We also knew that fresh troops from the United States had reached France, but the general situation on the European front was not clear. The capitulation of Bulgaria in September, 1918, was the first sign of the doom of the Central Powers. Then came the big news: the Germans had given up.

German headquarters in Tiflis seemed deserted. Not a man appeared at the windows. When Ebert, the leader of the German S-D party, succeeded Prince Max as Chancellor, the Germans in Tiflis did not try to ingratiate themselves with the Georgian Socialists. They left Tiflis quietly, following an order from Berlin, and surrendered their arms to the British naval units in Batum.

Before Christmas the British took their place in Tiflis—a military mission with the escort of a Scottish company. The colonel, head of the mission, was a big man with a reddish face and blond mustache. Immediately after his arrival, he sent an orderly across the street to the Government Palace to announce that he wanted to see the head of the local government. The orderly brought back the answer that the President of the Republic would receive him the next morning. The colonel arrived with his aide and a Russian interpreter. He told Jordania that he had been sent to Georgia to maintain order, assure regular operation of the railroad, and supervise the evacuation of the German and Turkish forces. If his orders were not executed or his men were molested, he would hold the local government responsible.

Jordania quietly replied, "Colonel, I must brief you about our country. This is an independent land. We were not at war with your country and you are here not as a conqueror, but as a guest. I had expected